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NOTES ON SHELLS.

BY T. A. CONRAD.

CRYPTODON, Con.

C. Nuttallii, Con.

Lutraria maxima, Midd.
Schizothœrus Nuttallii, Con.
Tresus maximus, Gray.

This shell, described in 1837, should retain the generic name of *Cryptodon*, as Gray has published it, because the *Cryptodon* of Turton, 1822, was superseded by *Thyasira*, Leach, 1818. The latter genus was established by the quotation of Lamarck of *Thyasira* under the head of *Tellina flexuosa*, the type of *Cryptodon*, Turton. Gray afterwards names the *Lutraria maxima* of Middendorf *Tresus;* but Carpenter and others unite the latter with *Cryptodon Nuttallii* by means of great numbers of specimens of both varieties. The synonymy will therefore be as above.

GLYCIMERIS, Klein.

Panopæa, Menard de la Groye, is a synonym of this genus, as stated by Adams, but some conchologists have supposed that Klein's figure represented *Cyrtodaria*, Daudin. The figure is larger than *Cyrtodaria*, of the *Glycimeris* outline, and especially the habitat, according to Bonani in "Iberico mari," is not that of the arctic *Cyrtodaria*. The second species of Klein is *Chama glycimeris*, Aldrovandi, "ex mari Hispanico" (*Panopæa Aldrovandi, Lam.*).

Panomya, Gray, is the generic name for *Panopœa*.

CYMBOPHORA, Gabb.

This genus appears to characterize the upper Cretaceous strata in California, New Jersey, and North Carolina, leaving no successor in the Eocene. I had supposed it differed in some respects from *Veleda*, Conrad, but I am now convinced that it is essentially the same genus. I may add to Gabb's description that the palleal line has a small rounded sinus.

Cymbophora lintea, Conrad.

Veleda lintea, Conrad.

SCAMBULA, Conrad.

Mr. Gabb has referred this singular genus, of the family *Crassatellidæ*, to his *Anthonya*, in which opinion I do not agree. *Anthonya* is a bent shell, the other is not; while the former has no lateral teeth, the other has two long linear lateral teeth.